



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 5, 1909.

UNIONISM AN AID TO PROGRESS.

A MINISTER SCORES SENTENCE.

GOMPERS FAVORS BOYCOTT.

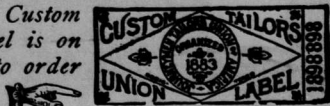
BERKELEY ADOPTS A FINE CHARTER.

LAWS FAVORED BY TRADE UNIONS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1909.

No. 51

## UNIONISM AN AID TO PROGRESS.

BY J. W. MULLEN.

### THE NEED OF UNIONS.

The *Labor News* of Eureka, California, in its issue of January 16th, clearly shows the necessity of organization to protect the toilers. Under the heading "Why Humboldt county needs unions," the *Labor News* says:

"To resist and prevent as much as possible the encroachments of large employing interests on the rights and just dues of those who toil.

"To maintain the dignity and self-respect of those who labor.

"To safeguard and further develop a spirit of self-reliance and independence among the workers.

"To develop a higher sense of responsibility and duty of man to man.

"To educate and enlighten the rank and file of the workers to a clearer understanding of the problems confronting them today.

"To Americanize the foreigners in our midst as no other force can do.

"To advance and improve the conditions under which men toil.

"To prevent forever the inauguration of sweatshops and child labor in our midst.

"To serve as a most healthy check on the rapacity and greed of unscrupulous employers, who invariably take advantage of the helplessness of unorganized men.

"To give labor an opportunity to express itself effectively as one voice.

"To make it possible for labor to rise and improve instead of being left at the mercy of forces which cannot fail to degrade and lower the standard of living.

"To develop ability in self-government, which is so essential to the future of this nation."

Proceeding under the caption "Why unions deserve support," the Eureka paper continues:

"Organized labor deserves the support of every man and woman who believes in the betterment of society as a whole.

"It deserves the support of every workingman because it is the chief force working for the betterment of all workers regardless of whether they are members of unions or not.

"All workingmen should belong to organized labor for the reason that the amount which can be accomplished through it is determined by the proportion of the workers in the organization.

"All merchants and business men should give organized labor their most hearty support for the reason that their own welfare and prosperity almost entirely depend upon the amount of money the workingmen have to invest in the necessities and luxuries of life. Double the profits of an employer and none of this surplus gets to circulate through the community, but double the wages of the workingmen and practically all of the increase will be set circulating and result in doubling the volume of business. What merchant depending upon the general public for patronage can refute this logic? If any there be, come forward and we will publish your refutation.

"Fully ninety-five per cent of the people in Humboldt county are benefited by the existence of organized labor in our midst. This being so, get back of organized labor and boost it to the front."

Men urging the adoption of particular theories, economic, industrial and civic, wonder why the great mass of humanity take to them so slowly, when it is so clear that upon their adoption depends the future good and welfare of the great majority of oppressed mankind. They have made a study of some of the world's problems and do not seem to realize that other men are absorbed in devising a solution of the same question by a very different method. They see how easy it would be to remedy the difficulties which are of vital concern to the people as a whole by the mere inauguration of their plans, yet the people will not take hold of and institute the ideas.

The democrat wants free trade, the republican protection, the socialist collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, the single taxer a tax on land values, and each wonders why the other does not see the feasibility of his solution. There are many of these remedies, and all have some merit, but the action of the people is slow, deliberate and usually right. And it is desirable that they should take slowly to these theories, because it keeps the world well balanced and prevents toppling over through faulty, one-sided construction.

The cause which has in it the greatest amount of real good must, in the end, triumph, for the people, though slow to act, will flock to it and give the support necessary to a fair trial.

However, this is a practical old world and the human being must be clothed, housed and fed, and these results can not be produced by soaring above the lofty clouds. We must keep our feet down upon the earth and deal with this bread-and-butter question in a bread-and-butter producing way.

Unionism meets present needs to a greater degree than anything now within our grasp. It is rendering to the world (not alone to its membership) the greatest service in getting for the toiling millions a larger share of the necessities and comforts of life than they have been able to obtain by any other means. It is one of the most progressive institutions of the present progressive age. It has always been, and will continue to be, a most potent factor in educating and enlightening those who toil with hand and brain. It is equipping men and women, boys and girls, to cope successfully with the problems of the present and the future.

While organization has not yet enabled the worker to obtain his full share of that which he produces, it is daily bringing him closer to the goal, and will continue to do so until it has been entirely successful or has been superseded by something which the toiler's increasing intelligence points out as better suited to his purpose, and more capable of producing justice for all.

The only way to measure the value of the individual or the organization is by the service rendered humanity, and, weighed in the scale, organization among wage workers easily leads all powers given us up to the present time for steady advancement toward supplying the every-day needs of human beings.

### A MINISTER SCORES SENTENCE.

At the First Methodist Church, San Diego, the pastor, Dr. Lewis T. Guild, formerly of Minneapolis, gave a stirring pulpit prelude upon the sentencing of the officers of the American Federation of Labor. The situation, he said, is very sorrowful to the lovers of liberty and of the workingmen. These men are not criminals.

"We have just celebrated the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Milton, who did more than any other man to secure freedom of the press, and thus won the honor of the English speaking race. It is peculiarly saddening that just at this time, and when the civilized world is celebrating 'Peace on earth, good will to men' that a federal judge should give the workingmen of the nation such a Christmas gift. It is humiliating that he should inject the raucous note of an intemperate harangue in that sentence which makes convicts of three honest men. It is peculiarly irritating to lovers of fair play that it should come so closely upon the reversing of the Standard Oil fine. The courts of our country fine the rich and remit the fine, letting the soulless corporation go free, but put a convict's brand upon the poor man.

"The pitiful weapons of labor are the strike and the boycott. The latter is a refusal to trade, to buy and sell—no more, no less. To keep organized labor together the American Federation of Labor has a system of newspaper organs which publish the labor news and proceedings and advocate union principles, giving the news of every industrial war. Against the combinations of capital the men who work have only the combination of labor as a protection; without it, the despair of industrial slavery.

"The laborer is free to work or not to work; the employer is free to discharge or retain his employees, for any cause whatsoever. The public is free to buy of any merchant or to pass him by. Organized labor asks only that workingmen may have the right to do collectively what all men are free to do individually, and that in order to meet combined capital on equal terms.

"No employer has any property right in the labor of any employee, else we would have slavery. No merchant has a property right in the trade of other men, for they may withhold it if they choose. If one man has a right to decline to trade with another, an organization of men has the same right. Its members may persuade each other not to trade with a common enemy. If they can be enjoined against this it is only a step to an injunction forcing men to trade with others or to work for others, and personal liberty is gone.

"Samuel Gompers, editing the chief organ of the Federation of Labor, printed a list of firms refusing to contract with labor unions and called 'unfair.' These corporations are artificial creatures, without souls, stomachs or little children, but the other parties to the controversy are painfully alive. The corporation secures an injunction against the editor and his staff under plea of 'violence to property.' Note its injustice, the corporation may discharge and blacklist its employees, but the workingmen must not blacklist the corporations under penalty of being 'haled into prison' for 'violence of property' by interference with trade.

"To make a non-trading agreement is a violation of property rights, according to the jurisprudence of

this day. Judge Wright and his coadjutors would have put a redhot sizzling injunction against the Boston tea party! Those colonists who made non-import agreements (signed by George Washington et al.) are now adored as the saints of the republic—but Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison must be sacrificed.

"This practice and decision rests upon the thesis that business is of more value than men. One man is lawmaker and executive; he substitutes his personal views for the constitutional guarantees of Anglo-Saxon liberty. Our fathers revolted by the sword against the substitution of the personal power of George III for the ancient liberties of Englishmen.

"If this practice is to stand and this interpretation of law is not to be overthrown, organized labor is ruined, and the one bulwark of the workingman, his one protection against the rapacity of organized capital is swept away, and with it has gone the ancient and glorious right of free speech and a free press, won by generations of struggle against despotism.

"What will be the effect? If the superior courts or the president are such wretched statesmen as to let this decision stand, it will be the most revolutionary event of this decade. In that case I dare prophesy that when the industrial history of this country is finally written, the names of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison will be saluted as we now salute the names of Hampdon and Pym. The cause of these men is that of every man who loves freedom.

"I do not believe the country will stand for it. Every citizen should feel his responsibility to protest vigorously and without reference to party or sect, demand the enactment of such an interpretation of our laws as shall guarantee the rights of trades unions and of the press of America. We must not have a muzzled press; we must not allow judges to commit men to prison without jury trial; we must not permit a law-defying, court-debauching corporation to go free from penalty and run the government of this country while honest workingmen are imprisoned, stigmatized and their cause ruined because they fight for the rights of labor with their only weapons—weapons legalized in monarchical Europe.

"And as for Judge Wright, it appears that he will shine in future history in that galaxy of our firmament heretofore tenanted only by that other famous (?) federal jurist, Roger B. Taney. His is a lustre that will remind the students of John Randolph's famous mackerel in the moonlight."

John Martin, during the sessions of the Tuberculosis Exposition in New York, spoke of the necessity of having on the statute books, and actually enforced, laws preventing the erection of tenements of the common and immensely profitable type which now serve as an efficient laboratory for the breeding of tuberculosis germs. Air and sunlight are needed in the battle against the disease.

The records of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization for the fiscal year ended June 20, 1908, show that there were rejected at the ports of this country 1932 aliens seeking admission to the United States pursuant to offers or promises of employment made prior to migration. There were arrested and deported from the United States 240 aliens found to be here in violation of the contract labor laws.

San Francisco, in common with nearly all American cities, can point to a long, dark record of too many of our public-service corporations, and pertinently can ask herself whether ownership by the people could possibly be a detriment, and whether the solution advocated may not be worthy of trial.

The heavy vote of the citizens on the proposal to bring water from the high Sierras is a ray of light in the midst of much that is distressful.

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#### LINCOLN MASS MEETING.

Next Friday night, February 12th, in the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple at Fourteenth and Guerrero streets, there will be held a meeting of citizens to commemorate the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's birth. An invitation is extended to all. Among the speakers will be Judge James G. Maguire, Austin Lewis, P. H. McCarthy and Andrew Furuseth. John A. Kelly, president of the Labor Council, will preside. There will be music. The occasion is one calling for expressions of the highest type of citizenship, and it is predicted the talks will emphasize present-day needs as gleaned from the experiences of the past.

The members of the senate and assembly in Sacramento will convene on the afternoon of the 12th to hold exercises in memory of Lincoln. From Washington comes word that Congress has set aside the day to pay homage to the great American. The railroads of the United States are preparing to observe the first five minutes of the noon hour by silence—all trains and machinery to stop.

Special services will be held in California's schools during the half day's session. An elaborate program has been prepared by the department of education. The young will be impressively taught the lessons of Lincoln's life, and the after-effect will result in good to minds now plastic.

It behooves trade-unionists and their friends to attend next Friday night's meeting. The occasion calls out the best there is in men and women.

#### ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

G. H. Cartwright, state senator from the 26th district, believes that executive interference with the Asiatic immigration question would tend to destroy independent action by legislative bodies.

Congressmen Kahn and Hayes have notified the League that they have presented hundreds of petitions to Congress asking for the enactment of an exclusion law. Mr. Hayes has addressed large gatherings in the east on the subject so deeply concerning the welfare of the people—not only of California but of the nation.

A copy of the circular letter sent to senators and assemblymen in Sacramento has been printed in the daily papers. The figures of Secretary of Commerce and Labor Strauss have been refuted. Instead of a net increase of 185 Japanese—comparing the arrivals with the departures—for the twelve months commencing November, 1907, and ending October, 1908, the monthly reports of the Bureau of Immigration show a net increase of 1640. Even if President Roosevelt's claim that there has been a decrease in the immigration during the months of November and December last is correct, there still remains a marked discrepancy in Mr. Strauss' figures, according to the official records.

The Japanese influx is by no means confined to the regular ports of entry. While it has been said the surreptitious use of the Mexican border is "inconsequential," yet Special United States Agent Marcus Braun gives damaging testimony to the contrary, and shows that many thousands of Japanese have gained entrance into this country by crossing the border.

The Asiatic Exclusion League is endeavoring to prevent the encroachments of Japanese because of the impossibility of white men and women competing on equal terms. We prefer our standard of living. If California's rich agricultural lands are to be partly owned by Japanese now, the day will soon come when their proclivity for acquiring property will grow to the detriment of American life.

We believe the United States—admitting the necessity of dealing with the other nations of the earth—is broad enough to pass on needed legislation for its own interest without consulting any foreign power.

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## THE "LABOR CLARION'S" FORUM.

[On this page we expect to print a series of articles on a topic of interest to every student of the problems of the day. The Rev. Mr. Stelzle is a regular contributor to the labor press of the United States. He announces a series of articles on "Socialism and the Church." Mr. E. L. Reguin, candidate of the socialists for Mayor of San Francisco at the last election, and a delegate to the Labor Council, will oppose the views advanced by the reverend gentleman. Mr. Stelzle and Mr. Reguin carry union cards of the International Association of Machinists.—EDITOR.]

### SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH.

#### II. The Right to Protest.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

It would be folly to deny that social and economic injustices exist even in the United States. Only those who are blinded by self-interest or ignorance would declare that the present economic system is all that one need desire. This is the greatest country in the world so far as production is concerned, but in the matter of distribution we are not so fortunate. According to the statistics gathered by the United States Government, the American workingman produces more than the workingman of any other country, but compared to what he produces he is the poorest paid workingman; although it must be admitted that his condition is better than that of the workingman of other countries.

All this indicates, however, that we are a great producing nation. But much remains to be done. Some day the social and economic injustices in this country will be wiped out, and largely through the use of the ballot. But it does not necessarily follow that because one believes in reform measures, that one is a socialist. Neither must we infer that socialism is the only system which can possibly bring about better conditions for the masses of the people. Socialism is simply one of the many remedies that are being advanced, in order to change these conditions. Practically all reformers agree with the socialists when they portray the evils which we are fighting, but they part company when it comes to advocating a remedy whereby they are to be eliminated. The socialists have performed a most valuable service in presenting their protests and criticisms, but there is practically nothing in existence to-day which may be pointed to as being the result of the introduction of the socialistic idea. There are examples of the value of co-operation and of the efficiency of state control, but this is not socialism. The success of a co-operative plant in a particular place, under peculiar conditions; or the value of the service rendered by such an institution as the post office, for instance, does not necessarily mean that the entire socialistic program, universally applied, will solve the social problem.

The church cannot, and should not, adopt and advocate socialism as the only economic system whereby society is to be saved, because if it were to do so, it would be unjust to the Christian men in the church who are convinced that there are other economic systems which are more in accord with their ideas of social reform, than is socialism. So long as there is nothing that is immoral or unethical in their programs, the church has no right to advocate an economic system against which they might have a right to protest; because the church does not exist primarily for the purpose of advocating an economic system. It gives every man the right to believe as he chooses concerning such things, and the church has no right to say to the philosophical anarchist, for instance, "You must accept socialism, whether it meets with your intellectual assent or not," than it has to say to the socialist, "You must accept the system of philosophical anarchism, even though it does not meet with your approval." As a church man, to say nothing about my right as an American citizen, I would protest against having forced upon me by the church, any social system with which I do not agree.

### THE RIGHT WAY TO PROTEST.

BY E. L. REGUIN.

With Mr. Stelzle's statement that "the church does not exist primarily for the purpose of advocating an economic system," socialists will agree. Our criticism of the church is provoked when it leaves the field of its primary purpose, the cultivation of religion, and begins to advocate some economic system. We socialists assert that religion is the individual's own affair, and we number in our ranks all creeds and faiths. But we do not hesitate to point out the errors of those ministers of religion who depart from their "primary" field of theology to participate in economic discussion and political activity. Neither are we averse to condemn, not the religious beliefs, but the religious institutions that advocate economic systems that are "immoral and unethical."

Just so far as the church stands for the present system of wage labor and capital, it is supporting a system inherently vicious. Mr. Stelzle admits that "social and economic injustices exist in the United States." He admits that "all reformers agree with the socialists when they portray the evils which we are fighting." But is the church itself fighting those evils or endeavoring to remove the injustices of society? Is it not content rather to sit at the table with Dives and let Lazarus pick up what crumbs he may?

Rev. Mr. Stelzle has begun a mission to labor with a primary purpose to win the workingmen back to the empty pews of the church. He does not believe in socialism, and does not want the church to advocate socialism because "It would be unjust to the Christian men in the church who have other economic systems more in accord with their ideas of social reform." Mr. Stelzle is a Presbyterian, but I feel sure that such sentiments do not come from one who is narrowly sectarian. He would wish the Catholic church to have a social program that would not offend Thos. F. Ryan, the Episcopalian church, a program that Pierpont Morgan could endorse, the Baptist church, a program that would stir to fire and warmth the thin blood of John D. himself. But what kind of a labor program would these Christian men deem not "unjust"?

One important fact Mr. Stelzle vouches for, that American workingmen get a less proportion of the product of their labor than any other. The American capitalists plunder American labor of more wealth than the capitalist class of any other nation can extort from their workmen. This is just what we socialists have asserted all along. We have in America a sparser population (making labor scarcer) and a stronger labor organization than other countries; why, then, should labor here be the "poorest paid compared to what it produces"? There is only one answer—the trusts, which by the organization of industry are able on the one hand to cheapen the cost of production and on the other to raise the price to the consumer.

The trust is the center of the social problem. It is the quintessence of capitalist property. It is the logical result of the private ownership of the means of life. It is the inevitable outcome of the struggle of small competing capitalists, just as the kingdoms of Europe were the outcome of the struggles of the petty feudal chieftains.

The trusts have solved the problem of producing enough for all. But all the benefits of trust produc-

(Continued on page 16)

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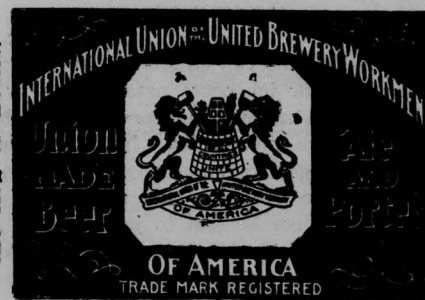
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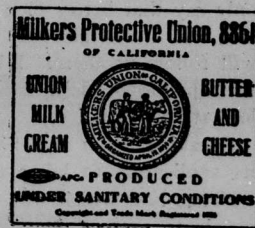
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**GOMPERS FAVORS BOYCOTT.**

"The right to boycott is inherent in every man and we are going to stand by it," declared Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a lecture on "Trades Unions and Social Progress" under the auspices of the Ethical Social League in New York city Thursday evening, January 28th.

"I don't like to boycott," he continued, "and whatever you may think as to my provocations I will say there is no person in the world against whom I bear ill will. But there are some persons I will not trade with. And when I get one or more men to take the same position it is called a boycott. Our revolutionary fathers boycotted. They would not buy the Englishmen's tea and would not buy from any person who did. That was a real secondary boycott. From the time of Adam and Eve the boycott by another name has been a universal weapon of mankind, and for a court to throw itself into a spasm because the word is not euphonious is incomprehensible to a rational person.

**RIGHT TO PATRONAGE.**

"Men say they don't like the sign on the United Cigar Stores and won't buy there. That is all right, but the principle applies as well to the cigar store as it does to a Buck stove or a range. (Cheers.) You have a right to give patronage or to withhold it; to restore, or to transfer it.

"I hold as a legal right, as a fundamental right, the right to bestow or withhold patronage; in other words, to boycott. The question of the boycott of one company or another company shrinks into insignificance, however, when compared to the importance of the injunction which has been used against myself and others.

"That injunction prohibits the right of you and of me to speak or write on a certain subject, thereby depriving us of that freedom of speech guaranteed to us by the Constitution, and I say now, as I have said before, that when it comes to making a choice between obeying or violating the injunction of a court which would deprive me of my constitutional guarantee I will have no hesitation in standing for the constitutional guarantee.

**DENIED RIGHT OF JURY.**

"If you publish or write anything that is libelous or seditious you can be brought into court and have your guilt or innocence passed upon by a jury of your peers, and you are presumed to be innocent until you are found guilty. In contempt proceedings for an alleged violation of an injunction you are presumed to be guilty, and must show cause why you should not be sent to jail.

"If, with John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, I can contribute a little something toward maintaining the standard of American manhood—well, I can only say that better men than we are have gone to jail, and I will also say that there are others who will follow us there. I have said that if they take their pound of flesh they will find there is no yellow streak in it."

Speaking upon the Sherman anti-trust law and its application to labor unions, Mr. Gompers said:

"That law, which was passed at the behest of the people to protect them against the machinations of those who controlled great wealth, has in the past few months been declared by the Supreme Court to apply to organizations of labor. Unions of workers are now held to be combinations in restraint of trade and illegal, and any man belonging to one may be fined \$5,000 and imprisoned a year.

"You did not know, you members of unions, that you belonged to trusts, that you were magnates; that I'm the boss trust magnate. They thereby take from unions the very functions of organized effort. It is too absurd to require argument—this application of a rule against the trusts to a body of men and women with nothing but the power to labor back of them.

"If the multi-millionaire acts on the theory 'after me the flood,' how will that day be ushered in—by a cataclysm, a revolution, or will it be by the trades unions that fight the battles of justice? The Ameri-

can laborer is not the 'man with the hoe'; he looks you in the face and demands equality of opportunity. I assert the right to insist on an orderly development of unionism in the United States.

"Combinations go on in capital; they are only prevented in labor; you can't break into a trust with an axe; the union is open to all. We shall retrace no step, abandon no right, whatever the power that tries to force us down."

**LIBERTY FOR SAILORS.**

On the plea of Andrew Furuseth that sailors on deep-water vessels are virtually slaves through the application of a state law that forbids any person to entice them away, the Senate Judiciary Committee on January 28th voted to recommend its repeal.

Under the operation of the law, Furuseth said, the body of a seaman does not belong to him. It is the mere chattel of the ship owner. Employees in any other occupation are at liberty to desert their jobs at any time the conditions do not suit them. Not so the sailor, who is bound by contract to remain with his vessel. In most cases even the door of escape is shut against him, because his ship is generally some distance from the shore, which renders swimming extremely hazardous.

During the course of Furuseth's argument it developed that at the last session the Seamen's Union and the Ship Owners' Association joined in a demand for the repeal of the obnoxious law. The bill passed, but did not receive the Governor's signature.

This year the ship owners and the sailors are split on the question. The sailors sent Furuseth here to fight for the removal of the disability from them; the ship owners sent Attorney W. F. Sullivan to present their side of the case.

Furuseth declared that the original intent of the law, which was passed in 1853, was to protect the sailors against "crimping," that is, against being enticed away from their ships by men interested in helping out a distressed captain to properly man his vessel. Now the law has been construed to protect the ship owners. It has become a crime for a sailor to visit a ship for the purpose of prevailing upon another to desert.

Attorney Sullivan made an ineffectual plea to stay the tide of opinion that had set in against the ship owners. He said that the eminent sentiment of the senators was based upon a misconception. By removing the disability a great hardship would be worked upon the ship owners. It will encourage some persons to do wrong. In case the Sailors' Union calls a strike the shipping of the whole coast will be tied up.

A seaman ought to have just as much right as a plumber, said Senator Cutten, of Humboldt, who comes from a seaport town. A seaman is human. He knows when he is well treated. He is well treated on coasting vessels, but on foreign vessels he is treated like a beast.

One of the reasons why sailors on foreign ships are mistreated is because the captains want them to desert, said Cutten. It means money to them because then the victim forfeits his pay. Cutten could not see why sailors should not be enticed when it is lawful to entice longshoremen.

Secretary of State Root refused on January 26th to extradite Christian Rudowitz, the Russian claimed by the Czar's government. It was claimed, in behalf of the exile, that he was wanted for political reasons, and that compliance with the request would be equivalent to signing the man's death warrant. Mass meetings were held all over the United States to protest against extradition, and the successful outcome is a matter of congratulation to the thousands who believe this country is a haven for the oppressed of other lands. The other exile, Jan Janoff Pouren, is still in the New York Tombs. The preliminaries have not been settled in Pouren's favor, and the possibilities are that he may be sent back to Russia on what are believed by many to be trumped-up charges.



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## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular monthly meeting held last Sunday afternoon was well attended. By a vote of 62 for to 35 against the compact proposed by the Allied Printing Trades Council was endorsed. It provides that no member of any union shall be permitted to work in any office in this jurisdiction that does not use, or is entitled to use, the label. The Council is to enforce the compact according to its judgment, and a majority vote of delegates of each union represented at a special or regular meeting is necessary to approve any contemplated action.

The retrenchment committee reported progress. A final report will be made at the March meeting. J. W. Mullen and Harry Tilley resigned. T. J. Dignan and Frank Wandress were elected in their stead.

W. D. Davis and Benj. Schonhoff of Crocker's will serve on the Labor Council delegation in lieu of J. K. Phillips and C. H. Parker, who are helping the legislature in Sacramento proceed with its business.

W. H. S. Gavin of the *Chronicle* was elected to fill the vacancy on the auditing committee caused by the resignation of J. W. Mullen. The latter is a member of the Board of Health, and, under the union law, is ineligible to hold office in No. 21. Mr. Mullen will take as keen an interest in the organization as ever, and in another column contributes an article well worth reading.

L. F. Compton submitted a proposal to eliminate Sec. 3 of Article V of the Constitution. It reads as follows: "At the meeting previous to the annual election, the union shall, by resolution, fix the salaries of all officers and committees for the ensuing year; all salaries not so fixed shall remain as for the previous term. No salary may be changed during the term of an officer except upon some substantial change in the duties devolving upon him." Consideration of the proposed elimination will come up at the February meeting.

Subscription lists to aid the Cummings Memorial Fund of the Union Printers' Home will be placed in the various chapels during the month. This is a worthy cause. The aim is to add to the efficiency of the institution of which we are all proud.

The Labor Council delegates reported on the business transacted in the central body during the month.

The delegates to the Asiatic Exclusion League stated that on December 23d last the House of Representatives in Washington passed the alien conspiracy bill, which, while ostensibly designed for the protection of foreigners, is liable, if strictly construed, to seriously interfere with the work of Asiatic exclusion. Congress has been bombarded with petitions to pass an adequate exclusion law. It is estimated there are 65,000 Japanese in California.

Two sick members, John Collins and Lawrence Lyon, applied for admission to the Union Printers' Home. The union set aside the usual appropriations to defray transportation expenses as soon as the applications have been favorably acted upon by the Home authorities.

E. P. Thurston, Nellie V. Reber and Henry S. Peters applied for admission to membership. Any reader of these "topics" interested in the applications should communicate with the secretary-treasurer.

C. B. Crawford of the *Chronicle* was selected to represent the organization before the national arbitration board in Indianapolis. It is unknown when the sessions will commence, but it is anticipated at an early date.

August Blumberg was initiated and signed the constitution.

Secretary-treasurer Michelson reported 52 cards deposited during the month and 92 withdrawn. The session of the legislature in the Capital City is responsible for the exodus.

Donald J. Bruce was transferred to the journeyman list on the recommendation of the membership committee.

Stockton Union wants information about Sam E. Watson (a member ten years ago of San Francisco

Union) and Baltimore Union asks for news concerning Colonel Sawkins. The latter states that his father operated a printing plant in San Jose known as the Sunset Press. Any member of No. 21 who knows these two gentlemen is requested to communicate with the officers at headquarters.

Daniel Connell lost his wife some time ago. He lives alone at 2287 Geary street (rear), and would appreciate visits from some of his many friends in printing circles. During the inclement weather, "Dan" has found life lonesome, and his services to No. 21 and the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society in years gone by lead the writer to believe that there will be a hearty response to the invitation to call.

The Commercial Art Co. has joined the "downtowners." The new office, spacious and complete, is situated at 53 Third street.

A. W. Sefton is confined to Presidio Hospital by an attack of rheumatism. He is seventy years of age, and is one of the printer-veterans of the Pacific Coast.

## ANTI-JAP NOTES.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

The delegates and officers of the Anti-Jap Laundry League realize the benefit derived by the agitation of the anti-Japanese bills now pending before our legislature.

Regardless of the fact that in all probability these bills will be assigned to oblivion in the archives of our state capitol, the amount of good accomplished through their introduction is impossible to calculate.

These facts are brought forcibly to our attention through reports turned in at headquarters from our outside business agents, and through the increased communications that we are receiving from various sources relative to this subject.

We find that the people are receiving enlightenment on the dangers of Asiatic competition, and are now keenly attuned to give this subject the proper amount of consideration.

This state of affairs is brought about partly through the effort of our general executive department to tie an anchor to the tail of legislative endeavor wherever anti-Japanese measures are concerned.

We have accomplished another great victory. We have placed the facts fairly and squarely before the authorities in Washington and before the country, that the opposition to Japanese immigration and competition does not arise from any particular class, or particular part of our state, but is the expression of the experience and deep-planted sentiments of the overwhelming majority of our citizens, regardless of section, politics or creed.

Owing to the result of the present anti-Japanese agitation, our movement has received an impetus. We find that Japanese patrons, who had heretofore assumed a great apathy upon this question, are awakening and anxious to become thoroughly informed on the merits of our crusade. Our office force is daily receiving inquiries along these lines, and we are making vast inroads into the Japanese trade and converting our own people to give the preference to the Caucasian, from whom a living is earned.

## VALLEJO GAS WORKERS.

The organization of Gas Workers' Local Union, No. 12,748, was effected in Vallejo on January 31st by Organizer D. H. Leavitt, assisted by President W. G. Ross of the Trades and Labor Council. The new union includes in its membership all men of the craft working in Vallejo. The officers selected are: President, S. A. Roe; vice-president, Peter Calvey; secretary-treasurer, David Miller; guide, H. L. Renner; delegate to Labor Council, S. A. Roe; alternate, William Burton. The union will meet the second and fourth Thursdays of the month.

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# LABOR CLARION

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WILL J. FRENCH,.....Editor

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*Howe'er it be, it seems to me,  
'Tis only noble to be good.  
Kind hearts are more than coronets,  
And simple faith than Norman blood.*

—Tennyson.

Fred Fay, one of the members of the general executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, has arrived to take charge of the street car situation. He will endeavor to build up the organization of platform men.

Judge Troutt has declared unconstitutional city ordinance No. 80 which grants a band the privilege of parading the streets only for labor, fraternal, charitable or political purposes. Harry Menke, president of the Musicians' Union, contested the law, with the foregoing favorable result.

The editor of the LABOR CLARION received an invitation to attend the annual banquet of the California Metal Trades Association last Saturday evening. A prior engagement prevented acceptance. This opportunity is taken to express appreciation of the compliment, and wish the Association many happy returns of the occasion. The cordial relations existing between the unions of the iron trades and the employers is one of the healthy signs of the times.

Charles M. Schwab of the Union Iron Works had incorporated on February 1st a dry dock company in connection with the plant. The capital is placed at \$2,000,000, and while the newspaper accounts are conflicting, yet it is evident that the docking facilities of the port of San Francisco are going to be enlarged. Despite the gloomy outlook predicted at the celebrated "rotary dinner," Mr. Schwab and his associates realize the great future before the metropolis of the Pacific Coast, and it is to be hoped that they have read the flattering reports from other employers in the iron industry on the excellent relations existing between unionists and owners of plants.

The National Association of Hat Manufacturers announced on February 2d the establishment of the "open shop" in all factories operated by its members. This decision followed the abandonment of the union label and the lockout of the employees. There is a belief that the organized workers will make inoperative the successful production of hats without the label. On January 19th the first break came in the situation. J. B. Murphy & Co's factory of Danbury, Conn., asked to have old conditions restored. This was done and work resumed. While the factory is small, yet the occurrence is a good omen. Every reader of these lines can help. Don't buy a hat without the union label. If the merchant tells you he has other hats "just as good," tell him that you are unable to agree with him.

## BERKELEY ADOPTS A FINE CHARTER.

Last Saturday, January 30th, the voters across the bay in Berkeley, by a very large majority, adopted a charter that is looked upon as a model of its kind. It was fitting that the educators connected with the University of California should aid in the preparation of a foundation for civic government praised by men who have made a life study of problems connected with our large cities.

A. J. Mathis, mayor of Des Moines, Iowa, wrote that he believed Berkeley would never regret the step, and that the new charter was an advance on the progressive legislation of his city. The officials of Galveston warmly endorsed the decision of the voters. In the Texas city they have a commission system of operating affairs that has been carefully watched by students. Louis F. Post of the Chicago Public, an authority on such questions, wrote: "While Chicago politicians are puffing away at antique charter making, public spirited citizens elsewhere are intelligently at work framing charters in harmony with changed and changing municipal conditions—not patch quilt fashion, but by sane constructive methods. The latest contribution is made by Berkeley, across the bay from San Francisco. Among the public-spirited men who have had a hand in producing this charter is Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California. Other distinguished citizens participated, the chairman of the board of freeholders being William Carey Jones, head of the department of jurisprudence in the same university."

The Berkeley charter is now before the legislature in Sacramento. There seems no doubt that the solons will unanimously approve the document. It provides for so many good things that it is difficult to more than refer to them in a brief article.

Nominations for office are to be made by petition alone. Men of ability, but without political pull, can easily get their names before the people. Every city official must be selected by the voters. Reasonable salaries are to be paid the mayor and four city councilmen. They will head the five city departments. A purchasing agent will provide for the needs of the municipality. Responsibility is carefully fixed. There is no chance to dodge. A citizen with a complaint has clearly defined the department to which to apply.

The recall is incorporated in the new charter. An incompetent or unfaithful official is at the mercy of twenty per cent of those who voted for mayor at the last election, for this proportion may ask for an opportunity to select a new man. If the official fails to resign, the issue is clearly before the people, and the man complained of has an equal chance, if he desires, to seek the suffrage of the voters.

The initiative is provided. Fifteen per cent of the voters may call a special election to adopt—or reject—an ordinance without reference to the city council.

Ten per cent of the voters may insist on an election to approve or disapprove any ordinance granting a franchise passed by the council. The issuance of franchises is guarded explicitly, and it is impossible to rob the people of what is rightfully theirs.

Such questions as the tax rate, the waterfront of Berkeley, efficient checks on city expenditures, and other matters vitally concerning the citizens were considered for many months by the freeholders before the voters expressed their approval.

Eight hours is a day's work on all public work, whether done by public authorities or by contractors.

Especial care is taken to select teachers in the public schools on a merit system, and to conduct the department in the interests of the people.

All the way along the new charter shows its disapproval of boss methods, and strives to intelligently provide for a decision by the people on all questions of government.

The city regulates the service and the compensation of all public service corporations. Any public utility, or all public utilities, may be acquired by the city and operated or leased as the majority of the voters may determine, but the city is not committed, in advance, to the policy of such acquisitions.

## LAWS FAYORED BY TRADE UNIONS.

There is pending before the legislature in Sacramento Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 6 and Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11. The object of both is the same: "A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the constitution of said state, by amending section 1 of article 4 thereof, relating to legislative powers, and reserving to the people of the State of California the power to propose legislation, laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact the same at the polls, independent of the legislature."

This proposed amendment can best be described as the *initiative*. Organized labor is emphatically on record in its favor. Two of our planks for many years have been the initiative and referendum. In brief, the meaning is to give the people the opportunity to propose legislation and see whether the majority desire its adoption. There can be no reasonable objection to this. While there are corporate interests opposed to such an expression of opinion or to the extension of direct power, yet the legislators know the value of such an opportunity to the people.

The amendment under discussion provides that eight per cent of all the votes cast for governor at the last election must cause the submission of any proposed law, statute or amendment to the electors at the next succeeding general election. If the number of electors voting in favor of any measure exceed the number voting against it, the measure thereby becomes adopted and in full force and effect. The secretary of state's duties are clearly defined when measures for the people are initiated, and the powers of the law-making body clearly shown. Through the proposed amendment to the constitution runs the dominant thought that the will of the people shall be superior to any other power. The governor is precluded from using the veto on any measure adopted by direct vote.

The trade unions of California are heartily in favor of both the initiative and referendum, and want to see Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 6 and Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11 enacted into law.

Senate Bill No. 342 has passed that body and should become a law. It provides that "any person who shall wilfully wear the button of any labor union of this state, unless entitled to wear said button under the rules of such union, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not to exceed twenty days in the county jail or by a fine not to exceed twenty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The California State Federation of Labor has endorsed an act "regulating and fixing the maximum hours of a day's work of conductors and motormen on street and electric railways." It is Senate Bill No. 341. A maximum of ten hours is specified within which the work must be completed.

There is no doubt that lives are lost because of overworked carmen. In some places they have no labor organization to protect them. The result is that the companies are the sole judge of the number of hours to constitute a day's work. There is a strain on all platform men. The possibility of collisions and accidents are ever present. It is a duty to the traveling public to do everything possible to safeguard life and limb.

Senate Bill No. 341 (and its fellow in the Assembly) should become a law of the State of California.

Senate Bill No. 279 is an act "to amend section 1970 of the civil code of the State of California, relating to the responsibility of employers for injury to or death of employees on railroads or street railways."

As indicated, it renders liable for damages "every person, receiver or corporation operating a railroad or street railway" when servants or employees are killed or injured through the negligence of others. In other words, it amplifies the "fellow servant clause" so frequently utilized to prevent the securing of damages. It is a good measure.

## NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

## Are Unions Efficient?

The Boston *Sunday Globe* of January 3d, has a series of articles by trade unionists and employers on the subject "Have unions raised or lowered the efficiency of labor?"

The argument of the employers may be summed up in the following paragraph from the contribution of George B. Hugo, president of the Employers' Association of Massachusetts. "Unionism has no ideal above the material. It is a body with the soul petrified. It has but one object, one aim, and that is to increase wages, shorten hours, and better its own material condition. This appears to be a laudable object on its face. Analyzed, it means to get more, do less, and become more prosperous. How? By holding up every other member of the community and forcing him to get less, do more and become less prosperous, so that the members of the union may attain their object and better their conditions. Union sympathizers may well give this thought some consideration, when they object to the increase of living expenses."

Charles L. Baine, general secretary-treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, ably answers the question of efficiency as follows:

"The trade union tends to increase the efficiency of labor—

"1. Because it is educational. The interchange of ideas and information between the members is an evolutionary force making always for higher intelligence. There they discuss the best methods of doing work, and the poorest—the best of management, and the meanest—naturally favoring the best methods and conditions of work and management.

"2. Because it safeguards health. All legislation regarding sanitary conditions and protection to employees is due primarily to union effort. All measures tending to protect the health or body of the workers tend to promote efficiency.

"3. Because it is opposed to the substitution of female or child labor for adult male labor. This not only makes for efficiency in the present by giving work to those able to work, but tends to promote the efficiency of the coming generations by keeping the wives in the homes and the children in the schools, where they belong.

"4. Because it stands for living wages. A worker who does not earn enough to maintain his strength must deteriorate. A workingman who is misused becomes more and more dissatisfied with his job.

"5. Because it stands for shorter hours of labor. The shorter the day the more fit the workman for his daily task and the better it will be performed. More recreation. More study. Greater intelligence. Greater efficiency.

"6. Because it is opposed to the lowering of efficiency of labor, the confusion of industry and the restriction of output, by the wholesale employment of child labor and apprentices. Let the men support the families, not the families support the men.

"7. Because it is opposed to and will levy a tax upon incompetent employers. Be it known—that some employers are too lazy or incompetent to make conditions so that workmen can do a day's work. These frequently accuse unions of restricting output.

"The trade union does not believe in restricting the output, neither will it allow the average man to be overworked by pacemakers.

"Undue strain, long continued, must result in decreased efficiency if for no other reason than by loss of health.

"The trade union is in favor of every proposition that tends to increase the knowledge, ability, skill or efficiency of labor and is unalterably opposed to every deteriorating influence."

\* \* \*

## The Public Pays Again.

An exchange says: "Manager Dean of the Pullman Company is another 'plute' who knows how to answer questions—nit! He was asked by the Interstate Commerce Commission: Q. 'What is the salary of the porters?' A. 'They are well paid.' This

impertinence was tolerated without question. As long as those in authority allow themselves to be insulted in this manner by these purse-proud magnates, reforms are impossible. If Dean had been compelled to convey the information asked for or go to jail in event of refusal, the investigation would assume real shape, instead of a shadow, like Banquo's ghost, visible only for whom intended; in this case the easily humbugged public."

On another occasion the authorities learned that the porters were paid \$25 a month, and that they had to furnish their own meals. Reduced to a plain statement, this means that the Pullman Company, which pays heavy dividends, charges passengers all the traffic will bear when they travel and makes them pay—by the tipping system—the wages of the colored porters. For an example of petty graft, the foregoing deserves credit as worthy of a place at the head of the long list.

\* \* \*

## The Garment Workers Win a Case.

In Baltimore during the month a labor case was decided that was watched closely by eastern unions. The blacklist was the cause of suit. The following letter was found by the prosecutor—Joseph Wilner:

"Baltimore Clothiers' Board of Trade:

"Sylvan H. Laucheimer, secretary.

"To all clothing manufacturers of Baltimore:

"Dear Sir: I am in receipt of the following letter from Messrs. Harris, Silverman & Sons, clothing manufacturers, of this city, which explains itself:

"We desire to call your attention to Mr. Joseph Wilner, a union cutter, who was formerly in my employ. *We would request you to see that he is refused employment in all association houses in which he may apply for a position.* He was the shop chairman of my cutting room, and, in addition to this, he has been a source of trouble. In other words, he has been trying to disorganize my rule. We took on a cutter yesterday at a certain price, and when he went to work this morning he was told to insist on more money, otherwise we suppose they would have made it unpleasant for him. He came down and stated his demand, to which we acceded, but thought we would be better off by discharging Mr. Wilner, who was the cause of the disturbance. We think it no more than right that the association should back us up in this matter *and refuse this man employment*, as we would like to make an example of him."

Very truly yours,

"SYLVAN HAYES LAUCHEIMER."

In the meantime Wilner sought work in other places and was refused by all of them. A suit was brought against Silverstein & Sons, which was tried, and at which it was proved that the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association had sent out the blacklist while Wilner was still in the employ of Silverstein. Two of the best attorneys in Baltimore were engaged to prosecute the suit. In the first trial the judge instructed the jury to render a verdict for the defendant, which was done. The garment workers attorneys advised that an appeal be taken, which advice was followed, and the case came up on January 13th. Wilner was successful.

## EAGLES SUPPORT UNION LABEL.

The Grand Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles has gone on record for union-labeled products. In a report of the grand board of trustees to the worthy grand president, Theodore A. Bell, the board says:

"Your records will disclose that supplies are ordered in large quantities and are purchased direct from the largest manufacturers in these United States; there is no middleman, no catering to or privileges granted any manufacturer because he does not happen to have necessary machinery or property equipment to handle his contract. The conditions are quality, price, time of delivery and a certificate that the goods furnished are not of the sweatshop kind, but that character of workmanship, the high efficiency of which must be attested by the trade union labels, representing organized efforts of honest American labor—the backbone of our country and the glory of our noble order."

## THE GAMEWELL SYSTEM'S METHODS.

The people of San Francisco are aware of the laudable efforts of the unions to further the cause of home industry. In this policy they have allies in the combinations of employers. The California Metal Trades Association suggests a "home industry" carnival for next April. The employing printers are combining with the unions of that calling to keep work in the city. The association along these lines is spreading in other directions. So many excellent reasons have been advanced that there can be merely a repetition to refer to them in detail.

It is evident that a considerable proportion of the objection to local manufacture of fire-alarm boxes is based on the opposition to municipal ownership. The latter is slowly forging its way to the front. The newspapers have printed long articles during the week on the success attending the Los Angeles ownership of the water supply. There is a substantial balance on the right side of the ledger of the southern city. The people have lower rates. Money is being expended on a better service, and, altogether, the reports—certainly not from a biased source—show a condition of affairs decidedly satisfactory to every man and woman who believes in progress and a dissolution of community interest from corporation greed.

When citizens who pay taxes see work they can do for the municipality sent elsewhere, there is a natural feeling of revolt. In the iron industry there are many men out of employment. The employers, through their official paper, have testified that the mechanics are of the best, that climatic conditions are good, and that the surroundings for the production of excellent workmanship could not be excelled. The majority of the city commissioners authorized to select a fire-alarm box want to patronize the Gamewell Company, a concern located near Boston. There is a municipal shop in operation that can produce the boxes in San Francisco. It should be used for that purpose. We need the money and the work.

In view of the controversy over the fire-alarm boxes, the following letter received by E. H. Misner of the machinists will prove interesting:

"BOSTON, MASS., January 26, 1909.

"E. H. Misner, Business Agent Lodge No. 68.

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—Regarding your letter of inquiry concerning the Gamewell Fire Alarm Co., I might say we do not consider that the concern is fair to organized labor. We have had no trouble there in the nature of a strike, or any rejection of any specific demands presented by this local, but inasmuch as they pay very low wages and run the shop on the specialist plan, having only about three men who get \$3.00 per day or over, well, we consider such a place not a desirable one to recommend any persons to patronize who are desirous of being considered fair to organized labor.

"The shop is located in a place called Newton Upper Falls, about ten miles from Boston, and the employees are nearly all born in that locality. They start in after they leave school, and, after working there for a few years, if they are bright and show an aptitude for that particular class of work, they may receive the fabulous wages of about \$9.00 per week. They work ten hours for five days, and five on Saturday, making a fifty-five hour week.

"The city of Boston is equipped with the Gamewell fire-alarm system, and I have found out that they sometimes sub-let their contracts to a man by the name of Pierce of New York, who is considered an expert at that class of work.

"I hope you are successful in retaining the shop and having the work done in your city. Yours fraternally,

"FRANK JENNINGS,

"Business Agent Lodge No. 264."

John A. Kelly of the machinists is the Labor Council's new president. He will be installed tonight. As a delegate from his union and a worker of several years' experience, Mr. Kelly will enter upon his duties with the best wishes of his associates.

**SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.****Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 29, 1909.**

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION**—An application for re-affiliation was received from Electrical Workers' Union, No. 151, and referred to the organizing committee.

**CREDENTIALS**—Cooks Helpers—J. C. Morris, A. B. Sprowl, M. L. Myer. Boxmakers and Sawyers—Jas. A. Wilson, Warren Despte, Wm. McIntosh. Hackmen—Jas. Bowlan, E. McCarthy, C. B. Wilgus. Machinists' Auxiliary—Wm. Owens, H. Park, A. Branson. Beer Drivers—A. F. Hanjes, W. E. Humbert. Stablemen—John O'Fallon, T. F. Finn, M. J. Regan, Anton Nelson. Post Office Clerks—L. DeBow, Jos. Raymond. Electrical Workers, No. 151—J. J. Wharton, Wm. Kelly, Jas. A. Himmel. Delegates seated.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—Filed—From the Federation Mission Improvement Club, proposed amendments to Charter relative to Supervisors. From John Mitchell, thanking the Council for resolutions adopted at mass meeting, January 3, 1909. From Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 216, enclosing five complimentary tickets for their first grand ball, to be held on February 20, 1909. From President Gompers, stating that the executive council of the A. F. of L. had recognized Bros. T. J. McNulty and P. W. Collins as the duly qualified officers of the Electrical Workers' Union. From C. H. Conaughy, Grand Vice-President of the Electrical Workers, requesting the Council to unseat the delegates from Local No. 537 of the Electrical Workers. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From Building Trades Council, stating that it had appointed a committee to co-operate in holding mass meeting on Lincoln's birthday. From the A. F. of L., an appeal for funds for defense in pending injunction proceedings. Wage scale and agreement of the Paste Makers' Union. From J. B. Lennon, general secretary of the J. T. U. of A., asking assistance in the amalgamating of the different locals of tailors in this city. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*—From Retail Clerks' District Council, enclosing resolutions denouncing the decision of Justice Wright. A communication was received from the California State Federation of Labor requesting the Council to endorse the Wright Bill providing for a direct primary. Moved to comply with the request; amended, that it be referred to the executive committee for investigation; carried; 112 in favor, 36 against. Sailors' Union of the Pacific submitted resolutions asking the Council to protest in its behalf against the removal of the Marine Hospital from this port to Angel Island. The resolutions were unanimously endorsed, and the secretary instructed to comply with the request contained therein.

Moved to suspend the regular order of business and make the election of officers a special order of business for 9 p. m.; carried.

Communication from Electrical Workers' Union, No. 537, stating that their delegates, namely, Bros. Sullivan, Rhys, Williams and Noonan would in future represent Local No. 633, and that they should be registered under that number; concurred in.

**ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**—Reported favorably on the application for affiliation from Electrical Workers, No. 151; also on the communication from the Carriage and Wagon Workers in relation to delegates. Report concurred in, and delegates seated.

The hour of nine o'clock having arrived, the election of officers was proceeded with. The following were appointed as judges: Bros. Sullivan, Shuttleworth, Bowlan, Sexton and Seaman. Tellers: Bros. Cantrowith, Gillen, Handy, Knell, Wilson, Gildea, Lomasney, Elbing, Charcho and Fields.

The tellers reported 198 votes cast. The following having received the highest number of votes for their respective offices were declared elected for the

ensuing term: President, J. A. Kelly; vice-president, Chas. Schilling; recording secretary, Andrew J. Gallagher; financial secretary, J. J. Kenny; treasurer, David McLennan; sergeant-at-arms, P. O'Brien; law and legislative committee: M. J. Roche, Fred Zimmerman, R. Caverly, Dan Regan, Max Licht; trustees: J. W. Spencer, Chas. T. Schuppert, J. W. Hogan; executive committee: Burt La Rue, A. L. Post, Chas. Schilling, B. B. Rosenthal, F. J. Pratt, P. O'Brien, E. H. Misner, Chas. Erickson, E. L. Reguin, M. E. Decker, J. J. Breslin, J. O'Connell, R. Caverly; organizing committee: J. O. Walsh, Milton Lima, Marcel Wille, W. R. Hagerty, E. H. Lomasney, P. V. Kearns, Geo. Braun, K. J. Doyle, Thos. Finn; label committee: Leo Michelson, Sarah Hagan, A. L. Post, Max Licht, F. J. Pratt, Joseph Guinee, B. B. Rosenthal, Walter Macarthur, Milton Lima, P. Johnson, E. J. Robinson; directors of LABOR CLARION: R. Cornelius, R. I. Wisler, Jos. Guinee, B. Schoenberg; Asiatic Exclusion League: A. J. Gallagher, M. Casey, J. J. Breslin.

**AUDITING COMMITTEE**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**RECEIPTS**—Hibernia Bank, interest, \$20.79; Milkers, \$4; Water Workers, \$2; Stereotypers, \$12; Bookbinders, \$6; Steam Laundry Workers, \$20; Janitors, \$4; Stablemen, \$8; Metal Polishers, \$4; Leather Workers, \$8; Electrical Workers, No. 151, application fee, \$5; Pie Bakers, \$2; from Building Trades Council, share of mass meeting expense, \$160.15; Mailers, \$4. Total, \$239.15.

**EXPENSES**—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; J. I. Nolan, \$42; P. O'Brien, \$10; J. J. Kenney, \$15; Typewritorium, \$1; extra stenographic work, \$1.50. Total, \$122.50.

*P. S.*—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 12:35 a. m. Respectfully submitted,  
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

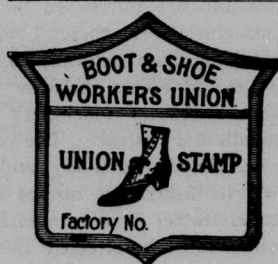
**VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.****Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 29, 1909.**

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President W. G. Ross in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

**CREDENTIALS**—Painters, H. Gross; R. Fairburn, alternate. Cooks and Waiters—Theodore Johnson; H. Bishop. Flour and Cereal Mill Employees—A. F. Rose; A. Fuhlin, alternate.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—From A. F. of L., requesting financial assistance to appeal cases; referred to executive committee to devise means of raising money. From protest committee of New York Federated Union relative to holding joint mass meetings in protest of decision of Judge Wright; referred to law and legislative committee to draft resolutions. From Women's Trade Union League, relative to Lincoln literature; action deferred until decision is made to celebrate Lincoln anniversary. From city clerks of Oakland and Pasadena relative to cost of gas and electricity in their cities; referred to municipal committee.

**REPORTS OF UNIONS**—Typographical—Submitted names and addresses of membership, in accordance with instructions to relegates. Boilermakers—Installed officers; desire information regarding discharge of apprentices in Navy Yard. Cooks and Waiters—Report visit of District Organizer Frank



246 SUMMER STREET.

## Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

See the Dog?  
Is He a Tough Dog?  
**HE IS**  
So are the  
**OVERALLS**  
He Represents  
Don't take our word for it, but  
buy a pair.  
They will  
**MAKE GOOD**

## Removal Notice

In order to correct the impression that the Abrams Co. are conducting their Removal Sale on the plan many stores use, we wish to say plainly

that CREDIT will be extended to all regardless of Removal Sale prices. Wear the garments and pay as you can; a little down and \$1 a week. Your name on our books is the same as cash during our Big Removal Sale.

**\$25**  
**Cheviot Suits**  
**\$8.00**  
All wool cheviot garments. Black or solid colors. Tight or semi-fitted. Jackets 40 inches in length, with self-covered buttons. Full gored skirts, and trimmings that match perfectly. Jackets satin-lined. Special "removal sale" price at the ABRAMS CO.

**The Abrams Co.**  
1149 to 1159 MARKET STREET Between 7th and 8th Streets

Holt, who is here to unionize Howard House grill. Machinists—Called attention of union to *Saturday Evening Post* being printed under non-union conditions; will give benefit for Brother Decker. Musicians—Reported ball unusually successful and returned thanks to the unions for support. Carpenters—Initiated one.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—Label—Larkin soap not sold in Vallejo. Municipal—Made exhaustive report of proceedings of city trustees; representatives before trustees from Parkside Improvement Club approved recommendations of Council for incorporation in franchise of proposed street railway; some of the city trustees would like to confer with the municipal and law and legislative committees on franchise. On banquet—Invitations printed, expect large attendance and a successful affair.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—District Organizer of Cooks and Waiters, Frank Holt, spoke on complaint of Federal Union that a colored member could not procure a meal in a union restaurant, stating that it was through no discrimination of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union, but through the stand taken by proprietors who were merely meeting the demands of their patrons. Municipal—Given full power to act in presenting recommendations relative to street railway franchise.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—The president appointed as judge, J. T. Riordan, as tellers, C. A. Brown and H. L. Sanderson. The following officers were elected: president, G. M. Jewett; vice-president, J. A. McGlennon; secretary-treasurer, D. H. Leavitt; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Silas; statistician, J. B. Dale; trustees, T. S. Drury, W. H. Green, L. B. Leavitt; executive and organizing committee: Wm. Doe, L. B. Leavitt, F. M. Wynkoop, W. H. Depew, T. Johnson, J. W. Jeffries, A. Rose; law and legislative committee: J. B. Dale, D. H. Leavitt, F. M. Wynkoop, J. Davidson, H. L. Friedenber; union label committee: E. J. Leary, J. F. Hockersmith, J. E. Walsh; municipal committee: G. M. Jewett, W. H. Depew, L. B. Leavitt, J. B. Dale, J. A. McGlennon.

A vote of thanks was tendered Robert W. Walker of the Sutter Press for contributing printed ballots free of charge. The judge and tellers were thanked for their services.

NEW BUSINESS—Secretary instructed to write commandant of Navy Yard for copy of order relative to calling men for service at fires on Mare Island. Action of boilermakers in protesting against unjust or unwarranted discharge of Navy Yard apprentices approved by Council. Installation of officers will take place at the banquet to be held the night of February 4th, the regular meeting being deferred until February 12, 1909.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,  
FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

#### Orpheum.

The exalted standard which vaudeville has attained will be splendidly instanced in next week's Orpheum program when an intense, dramatic episode entitled "The Never Never Land," by the celebrated writer, Israel Zangwill, will be presented. Its cast will include Helen Grantley, a beautiful and gifted young actress. She will be supported by Harry Hilliard and James M. Colville. Dick Croluis will present a brief race track incident, entitled "Shorty." Other new acts in the coming program will be the always welcome and popular Farrell-Taylor Trio in their offering of music and comedy, "That Minstrel Man," and Leon T. Rogee, a graduate of the Hungarian Conservatoire of Music, who imitates the 'cello, trombone and other musical instruments. Next week will be the last of Byron and Langdon, Johnny McVeigh and his College Girls, Charles Wayne & Co., and of Seldom's beautiful and classic poems in marble.

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. \*\*\*

### CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—ALAMEDA COUNTY.

#### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 1, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 by President Wm. Spooner. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

CREDENTIALS—Beer bottlers, Branch No. 6—Joseph Koch; elected and obligated.

COMMUNICATIONS—From the A. F. of L. asking for financial assistance in the appeal cases of Bros. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, and from the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago offering for sale "Lincoln" postal cards; referred to executive board. From Congressman J. R. Knowland, acknowledging receipt of petitions in favor of the passage of an exclusion law; filed. From the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks of Kansas City, Mo., asking assistance in organizing the railway clerks in this vicinity; request complied with. From the Merchant Tailors' Association appointing a conference committee; filed. From the California State Federation of Labor, asking Council to endorse Senate Bill No. 3 in favor of direct primaries; referred to new business.

BILLS were received and ordered paid as follows: Business representative, \$30; janitor, \$14; rent, \$100; plumbing, \$1; recording secretary, \$10; Home Telephone Co., \$2.50.

REPORT OF UNIONS—Tailors' Local No. 266 reported a special meeting held today to consider the proposed reduction by the merchant tailors of 33 1-3 per cent; it was voted not to accept the reduction, ayes 126, noes 2. This leaves the tailors of Oakland out of work, except in the shops of Morrison, Anderson, Streite, Keller and Curzon, who do not belong to the Merchant Tailors' Association.

The report of the executive board was read and approved.

The committee on the affairs of the Result Laundry reported that at the meeting of the stockholders held on January 28th, a committee of three stockholders was selected to make an examination of the books and report at the next meeting, to be held on February 4th, a plan for future operation of the plant; the committeemen are W. R. Stone, F. S. Clark and T. J. Dillon.

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE—Reported he had addressed the tailors at their special meeting; it was a sure-enough case of a fight, but was confident of the success of the tailors. In the case of the Morris Bakery, in Alameda, the prospects are good for an early adjustment. The Motor Parcel Delivery Co. matter has been settled and the men have all joined Teamsters' Union, Local 70. Report accepted and approved.

The following delegates were obligated: Chas. L. Porep, of the musicians; G. W. McLaughlin, of the bartenders; Jos. Koch, of the beer bottlers and F. A. Loring of the boxmakers.

It was announced that Bro. A. M. Thompson had been prevailed upon to accept the independent nomination for Councilman from the sixth ward, and it was further stated that J. W. Smart, R. Hamb and C. D. Crawford would be on the ticket at the next city election, and the Council decided to endorse their candidacy and give them all the support in our power.

Bros. Rambo and Waddell of the Building Trades Council were admitted and matters of interest to both Councils concerning the Plasterers' and Upholsterers' Unions were discussed and referred to the executive board.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT—Receipts — Iron Molders, \$2.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 10:10 p. m. Respectfully submitted,  
F. C. JOSLYN, Recording Secretary.

Latest Millinery for Men just in.  
Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg. \*\*\*

### The Man in the Overalls

Will find a ready welcome at this bank. We desire your account; be it large or small, you will receive the same courteous attention.

Interest paid on savings accounts.

## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock  
To receive deposits.



This is the Label of the  
Journeymen  
Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA used on  
Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.  
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.  
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.  
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.  
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market Street.  
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.  
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.  
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.  
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.  
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.  
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.  
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.  
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.  
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.  
Jausatits & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.  
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.  
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.  
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.  
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.  
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.  
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.  
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.  
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.  
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.  
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.  
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.  
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.  
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.

### The Cream of All Beers

## YOSEMITE -:- LAGER

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY  
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

BREWED BY

ENTERPRISE  
BREWING CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

## PRACTICAL PRINTING

WE PRINT  
THE LABOR  
CLARION

Banners and Lapel Buttons a Specialty

Walter N. Brunt Co.

391 Jessie St., at Fifth

PHONE KEARNY 1966 OPPOSITE U. S. MINT



PRICES RIGHT  
PROMPT DELIVERY

## AMONG THE UNIONS.

Andrew Furuseth has gone to Salem, Oregon, to further proposed legislation to benefit the organized maritime workers.

\* \* \*

Word has been received that the Art Stove Company of Detroit, Mich., has been employing foreign workmen since the trouble of last August.

\* \* \*

The barbers gave a house warming and jinks last Monday night in their new quarters in the retail clerks' hall on Van Ness avenue. There was an excellent program, and guests were served with refreshments. One speaker referred to the possibility of an eight-hour workday for barbers.

\* \* \*

The shoe clerks have appointed a committee to arrange for a ball in King Solomon's Hall on Monday evening, February 22d.

\* \* \*

At the last meeting of the waitresses six applicants were initiated and four applied for membership.

\* \* \*

The bartenders look after their sick carefully. Last Monday night benefits to the amount of \$21 were voted. A large number of applications were received, and several men reinstated.

\* \* \*

The hackmen have received notice from the Stable Owners' Association that a funeral station at Thirteenth and Valencia streets is contemplated.

\* \* \*

The iron molders will give a ball on Saturday evening, February 20th.

\* \* \*

Electrical Workers' Union, No. 151, has reached an agreement with the Home Telephone Company regarding hours and wages. It has been decided to open negotiations with the Pacific States Telephone Company.

\* \* \*

Max E. Licht, president of the recently-formed district council of retail clerks, intends to visit Nevada and California on an organizing trip.

\* \* \*

The grocery clerks will redouble their efforts to gain members and improve working conditions.

\* \* \*

An increase in the minimum wage for post office clerks is to be embodied in a petition to Congress. A thirty-day vacation each year, an eight-hour day and a pension are also urged by the national organization of clerks.

\* \* \*

W. E. Terry is addressing the unions on both sides of the bay. He lays emphasis on the necessity of calling for union-label goods, for his experience has taught him that the tailors will be benefited as soon as this agitation assumes the proportions it should.

\* \* \*

The janitors are keeping busy. Last Sunday afternoon there was another open meeting. Twenty-five applicants were initiated. President C. M. Erickson was in the chair, and John R. Matheson served as master of ceremonies.

\* \* \*

The machinists are on record as favoring a civil service examination for the position of engineer in the fire department. The city attorney had been asked whether a vacancy could be filled by promotion. A controversy with the White Garage is unsettled.

\* \* \*

Charles H. Donlon of the bartenders and M. E. Decker of the milk wagon drivers will serve as president and secretary respectively of the Allied Provision Trades Council for the term.

\* \* \*

At the eleventh hour the differences between the milk wagon drivers and the Milk Dealers' Association of Alameda County were settled. The employers refused to confer, and a notice last Saturday that no wagons would move Sunday unless a settle-

ment was reached caused a change of policy. A talk of two or three hours resulted in a satisfactory agreement.

\* \* \*

The Labor Council has endorsed the protest of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific against the removal of the marine hospital on the Presidio reservation to Angel Island.

\* \* \*

The executive committee of the central body is considering the appeal for funds from the A. F. of L. to further the court proceedings.

\* \* \*

John B. Lennon, secretary-treasurer of the Journeyman Tailors' International Union, has asked the Labor Council to aid the efforts now being made to reorganize the local tailors.

\* \* \*

Educational meetings among unions are becoming popular. The idea is good. The organizations of the maritime world are holding sessions along these lines, and the cooks have a meeting arranged for February 25th.

\* \* \*

The cigar makers are protesting against the "schools" of their calling. Boys and girls, for a \$25 fee, are instructed imperfectly, with the result that the only one to benefit is the individual with the twenty-five. The body has expressed itself unanimously as follows:

"WHEREAS, There are a number of unfair cigar shops in the city of San Francisco, so-called 'schools' for the purpose of teaching boys and girls the art of cigar making, to the detriment of the members of our organization, we, the members of the Cigar Makers' Union, take this means of declaring that such practice should be stopped; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That all labor organizations and all sympathizers with fair conditions be earnestly requested to support home-made cigars, made by skilled workers, under fair conditions, and that they insist that the blue label be on the box containing the cigars they call for."

\* \* \*

Miss Maud Younger of the waitresses has composed a song entitled "The Union Label Man." It is dedicated to the garment workers. The theme is indicated by the title, and the music is very catchy.

\* \* \*

The Labor Temple Association of the unions of Sacramento has disposed of 31,817 shares of the capital stock, and has on hand \$5,144. A lot in a good location has been paid for. It is proposed to erect a temple of a substantial character.

\* \* \*

Over in Oakland there is trouble among the tailors. The employers have locked out their men because they refused to accept a heavy reduction in wages. Only a few small shops are in operation. The labor movement is with the men. Their international will render all the assistance in its power. If needs be, the union will struggle hard to resist interference with a scale that is not high.

\* \* \*

Notwithstanding the unanimous protest against the jail sentences imposed on Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, the central body of New York has received from Gompers a letter in which he notifies the unions that he had discontinued on the advice of counsel the "we don't patronize" list in the future issues of the *Federationist*.

\* \* \*

Another strike is in the air and one of a somewhat novel character. The men servants at the Elysees palace, in France, the residence of President Fallieres, claim the privilege of wearing mustaches, and declare that unless it is granted their situations can be filled.

Try our "Nickel In" 5c or "Blue Diamond" 12½c cigar. None better made in San Francisco. Clay and corn cob pipes wholesale for "smokers." Also pure cigar clippings at Thrane Bros., 1800 Market. \*\*

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER  
BEERA San Francisco Product of Unexcelled  
Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the  
Union Label on Bottled Beer.

SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one these of Buttons. The color for Feb. is Black on Lavender.

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.

64 MARKET ST.

1600 FILLMORE ST.

605 KEARNY ST.

2640 MISSION ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

C. H. ASHLEY, Manager

Telephone Market 109

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN  
FUNERAL DIRECTOR

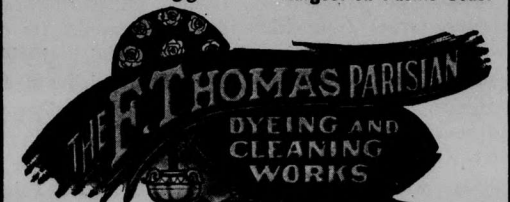
1909 Mission Street

San Francisco

Between Fifteenth and Sixteenth

Established 1853

Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco  
1348 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco  
1164 Broadway, OaklandHighest Class Work  
Moderate Prices Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—MARKET 1620

## WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Last Friday evening the Woman's Auxiliary of the Typographical Union gave an enjoyable party in Roesch hall to members and friends. There were a number present from across the bay. The program was varied—music, dancing and cards helped to entertain. Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell, Mrs. F. E. Wixon and Mrs. W. B. Rutherford constituted the committee of arrangements. The duties pertaining to the reception of guests were assigned to Mrs. L. A. Bickell, Mrs. Mary A. Barron and Mrs. O. J. Treat.

\* \* \*

The call for trade-union products is comparatively new in commercial life, yet it concerns very materially those who are members of or are associated with those belonging to the labor movement. The aims and objects of the latter will advance in the proportion to the aid rendered by the individual. The lesson, therefore, for women is to insist on the label and the card or button on every occasion. By following this course, the members of the trade-union households of the country will receive that support which is their portion.

\* \* \*

On Saturday evening of next week, February 13th, the Twentieth Century Club will give a ball for the purpose of establishing a down-town lunch and recreation room for wage-earning women. As before stated in these columns, the object deserves every encouragement, and there should be a good attendance at Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate avenue.

\* \* \*

Two young women have just returned to their homes in Chicago after five years spent in globe trotting which their friends assert, establishes a record for women given to travel. They are C. Adelaide Brown and Helen Robinson. They started on their journeying in 1903, intending to be gone only three years. The Japanese-Russian war, however, interfered with their plan of going into Manchuria. Rather than abandon this feature of the expedition they spent two years flitting about the Philippines and points in China, Siam and India. Six months were passed in Simla, where the American women were entertained by Lord and Lady Minto. One Christmas found them in Darjeeling, amid scenery which they assert surpasses that of the Alps. Every country in Asia, with the exception of Thibet was visited, a circuit of Africa was made, and finally the persistent pair explored almost every corner of Europe.

\* \* \*

Miss Ella G. Wilcox has just been elected to the school board at Malden, Mass. This is looked upon as a great triumph by the women of Malden, as both political parties refused to nominate her and she was forced to run independently. In Everett, Miss Belle D. Curtis was elected to the same office without opposition. In Somerville, the regular republican candidate defeated Mrs. Mary B. Brewer on the Citizens' ticket, while in Haverhill, Miss Anne Wheeler was elected by a handsome majority over her male competitors.

\* \* \*

The women who work in the hotels, boarding houses and restaurants of Magnolia, Mass., to the number of 300, have a club of their own, which they call the Woman's Club. It is said to be the only club of its kind in existence, and it is said to be of great benefit to the young women, who thus have a means of enjoyment, as well as their employers in the summer resort.

\* \* \*

It is announced as a victory for Belgian women that in future they will be allowed to testify in civil suits. What sort of antiquated legislation has Belgium had hitherto?

## Household Hints and Recipes.

**KEEP MICE AWAY.**—The poisonous articles to keep mice away are dangerous if there are children. Mice do not like the smell of peppermint, and a

little oil of peppermint spread around their hiding places will keep them away.

**TEMPER LAMP CHIMNEY.**—Before using a new lamp chimney, wrap it in cloth and place it in a kettle of cold water. Bring it to a boil and boil for fifteen minutes. Let the water cool before removing chimney. No ordinary heat will break a chimney treated in this way.

**TO CLEAN SPONGES.**—Soiled sponges can be quickly freshened by rubbing the juice of a lemon well into them then rinsing several times, first in hot water and then in cold. Too much care cannot be taken to keep a sponge absolutely fresh, as microbes are apt to congregate otherwise. An occasional sunbath is excellent, and a thorough washing with ammonia water every few weeks should not be omitted. In using a sponge for a young child, or indeed for anyone, no matter how carefully it is supposed to be washed, it should be run through very hot water before using.

**NEEDLE PROTECTORS.**—If you knit mittens and lace, buy two small aluminum thimbles, puncture a small hole in each thimble near the rim, and sew a thimble on each end of one-eighth of a yard of narrow silk elastic. Tie a bow of bright ribbon in center of elastic if you wish, and you have a fine protection from the sharp knitting needles, by slipping a thimble over the end of the needles. It also prevents dropping of stitches when the work is lying unprotected in the workbasket. All knitters know how easily the needles will slip out of the work, but having one of these thimbles slipped on to each end of the needle this danger is obviated.

**A DAINY PUDDING.**—On a day when fresh fruit is not easily obtained the following pudding is a welcome dessert: To two well-beaten eggs, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of baking powder, a heaping cupful of flour and one-half cupful of raisins chopped very fine. Steam this for three-quarters of an hour and serve hot with a sauce made as follows: After thoroughly beating the whites of two eggs, cream a cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of butter; beat this in slowly and flavor with vanilla.

**USE LID FOR TOAST.**—To toast bread on a gas stove quickly take a cook stove lid and set it over the gas jet. In a few minutes the lid will be hot enough to put your bread on and you will find that it will toast quicker and better than any other way. When you black your stove do not black your bread lid and it will always clean nicely with a damp cloth.

**SCOTCH BROTH.**—Buy two pounds of mutton from the neck and add to it two quarts of water. Let it stand for an hour. Heat slowly and add half a cup of barley, let it boil and skim again, then simmer for an hour. Add to it half a cup of chopped onion, half a cup of chopped carrot, half a cup of chopped turnips and half a cup of celery which have been fried for five minutes in clean drippings. Then let the entire soup simmer for three hours. Season highly, thicken with a little flour and serve with chopped parsley on the top.

**COOKING POTATOES.**—Place potatoes in a skillet, iron saucepan, or upon an asbestos circle; cover tightly with a turned over saucepan, plate or lid. Set on back of the stove. When done, the effect will be the same as that of baking. Instead of paring, boiling and mashing potatoes, bake them this way or in an oven, remove from skins, season, and mash, and the flavor is delicious, much better than that of ordinary mashed potatoes, especially if, in removing the skins, care is taken to get all the contents out.

**ESCALLOPED CABBAGE.**—Cut half-boiled cabbage in pieces, put in buttered baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper and add one cup white sauce. Lift cabbage with fork that it may be well mixed with sauce, cover with half-cup buttered crumbs, bake until crumbs are brown. White sauce is made of four tablespoons butter, four tablespoons flour, quarter teaspoon salt, little pepper, one cup milk. Melt butter, add flour and seasoning, stir in milk slowly, cook until thick and smooth.

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OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

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## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.  
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento.  
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.  
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.  
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.  
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.  
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.  
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.  
(89) Boehme & Meeready, 513½ Octavia.  
(99) \*Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.  
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.  
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.  
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint ave.  
(8) \*Bulletin, The, 767 Market.  
(10) \*Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.  
(11) \*Call, The, Third and Market.  
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.  
(90) \*Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.  
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
(40) \*Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
(142) \*Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
(25) \*Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.  
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.  
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.  
(179) \*Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.  
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.  
(42) \*Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, First and Howard.  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.  
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.  
(78) \*Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.  
(121) \*German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.  
(56) \*Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(10) \*Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.  
(188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.  
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.  
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.  
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.  
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.  
(127) \*Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.  
(36) Hakak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.  
(153) \*Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
(19) \*Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
(150) \*International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.  
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.  
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.  
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
(168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.  
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.  
(191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
(57) \*Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(118) Levinston, L., 640 Commercial.  
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
(44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.  
(102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.  
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.  
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.  
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.  
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.  
(24) Morris Travers Press, Commercial and Front.  
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.  
(91) McNicoll, The John R. Printing Co., 532 Commercial.  
(65) \*Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.  
(115) \*Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) \*Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(43) Nevin, C. W., 916 Howard.  
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
(70) \*Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(60) \*Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.  
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.  
(61) \*Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.  
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.  
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.  
(145) \*San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
(13) \*Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.  
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
(28) \*Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.  
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.

- (149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.  
(187) \*Town Talk, 88 First.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(33) \*Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.  
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.  
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.  
(189) \*Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.  
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.  
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.  
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.  
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.  
(115) Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.  
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.  
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.  
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.  
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.  
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.  
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.  
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.  
Heffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

## MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

American Tobacco Company.  
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.  
Bekin Van and Storage Company.  
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.  
Fousek's Bakery, Oak and Scott.  
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.  
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.  
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.  
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.  
Moraghan Oyster Company.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Sutro Baths.  
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.  
United Cigar Stores.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

Barber Shop, 471 8th street.  
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.  
Bekin Van and Storage Company.  
Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.  
California Pickle Works, First and Webster streets.  
Coffee Club, 9th street, between Broadway and Washington.  
Eagle Box Factory.  
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.  
Morris Bakery, Willow Station, Alameda.  
Pike Woolen Mills, Tailors.  
Puritan Restaurant, 1248 Broadway.  
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

## RETAIL CLERKS ADOPT RESOLUTIONS.

The Labor Council last Friday night ordered the following resolutions printed in the official paper:

WHEREAS, By a decision of Supreme Justice Wright of the District Court of Columbia our honored leaders, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, have been unjustly sentenced to imprisonment for expressing their views on certain labor questions; and

WHEREAS, By this decision of Justice Wright the foundation of the principles of organized labor have suffered a vicious attack in the interests of organized capital; therefore, be it

Resolved, In convention assembled, that District Council, No. 3, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, comprising the locals of the states of California and Nevada, unanimously condemn the action of Justice Wright, and tender to Brothers Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison our unswerving support, both moral and financial, and pledge the assistance of our entire membership. We believe the cause of organized labor, "our cause," will be strengthened by this attack, and we further believe that the principles of organized labor will continue to live and flourish long after the decision of Justice Wright is forgotten; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council, and the San Francisco Building Trades Council, and spread in full upon the records of this District Council, No. 3, of California and Nevada.

MAX E. LIGHT, President.

E. SOLOMON, Secretary.

HOMER C. KATZE,

A. L. POST,

E. A. LEVY,

Committee on Resolutions.

## IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

BY O. B. JOYFUL.

A certain spinster was being condoned with because she had no husband. "Why," she said, "I don't want a husband. I'm just as well off. You see, I have a dog and he growls; I have a parrot and he swears; I have a cat and he stays out nights. Now, why should I get married?"

\* \* \*

"Do you think," asked the eager young author, "that my book is convincing?"

"Oh, yes," replied the heartless critic, "it is convincing enough. It convinced me that you ought to be driving a team or doing something else of an honest nature to make a living."

\* \* \*

Gunner: "Allow me to congratulate you, old man."

Guyer: "What on?"

Gunner: "Why, I hear that when your wife asks you for a hat and gown allowance she makes it go a long way."

Guyer (gloomily): "Oh, she makes it go a long way, all right. She sends it to Paris and gets about a third of the value she got when she shopped in town."

\* \* \*

"Look here," roared the angry man who had bought a lot of suburban real estate, "that ground you sold me is under water and there are actually little fish swimming about."

"Oh, I'll fix that all right," assured the oily-tongued agent.

"Then you'll give me another lot or return my money?"

"Not exactly that, but I'll send you out some fishing tackle to catch the fish."

\* \* \*

Mrs. Bull: "Now, Tommy, I want you to be good while I'm out."

Tommy: "I'll be good for a nickel."

Mrs. Bull: "I want you to remember that you cannot be a son of mine unless you are good for nothing."

## DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

**Baggage Messengers**—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

**Bakers, No. 24**—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bakers (Cracker)**—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

**Barbers**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

**Bartenders, No. 41**—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister.

**Bay and River Steamboatmen**—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boiler Makers, No. 205**—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

**Boiler Makers, No. 25**—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Bookbinders, No. 31**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

**Bootblacks**—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

**Brewery Workmen, No. 7**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

**Beer Drivers, No. 227**—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers, No. 293**—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Broom Makers**—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Box Makers and Sawyers, 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.**

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

**Boat Builders**—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cloak Makers**—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

**Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9**—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Commercial Telegraphers**—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1634 West Seventh St., Oakland.

**Cooks' Helpers**—Headquarters 395 Franklin; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers, No. 65**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks, No. 44**—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Drug Clerks, No. 472**—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Electrical Workers, No. 537**—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

**Garment Workers, No. 131**—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Garment Cutters**—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

**Gas Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters**—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Grocery Clerks**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Horseshoers**—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

**Janitors**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

**Machinists No. 68**—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

**Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1**—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

**Machine Hands**—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Mailers**—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

**Molders, No. 164**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Molders' Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 62 Haight.

**Pavers, No. 18**—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Paste Makers**—1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

**Post Office Clerks**—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

**Photo Engravers, No. 8**—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

**Printing Pressmen, No. 24**—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 34 Ellis.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headqrs., 34 Ellis.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks, No. 432**—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410**—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205**—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Mondays, 44 East.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

**Ship Joiners**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

**Ship Painters, No. 986**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st., bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

**Tanners**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

**Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

**Telephone Operators**—Headquarters Labor Temple.

**Theatrical Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

**Typographical, No. 21**—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market.

**L. Michelson, Secretary.** Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

**Upholsterers**—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Undertakers' Asst's**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

**Waiters, No. 30**—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Waitresses, No. 48**—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Monday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

**Water Workers, No. 12,306**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

### FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon ave.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver ave.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn.

Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

### FAIR LISTS

#### STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:

Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore.

S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market, opposite Third.

Raphaels, Geary and Fillmore.

Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.

Pragers, Jones and Market.

Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market.

Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market; California and Montgomery.

Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market.

Charles Lyons, 751 Market; 731 Van Ness Ave.; 1432 Fillmore.

A. Golding, 9-11 Fourth.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market.

McMahon & Keyer, Ellis and Van Ness.

Newman Furniture House, 18th and Mission.

Pickett & Atterbury, 92 Third.

J. J. Gildea & Co., 730 Market Street.

Olympic Arms Co., Golden Gate Ave and Van Ness Ave.

Brunton & Adams, 93 Third.

Clarion Furnishing Co., 1306 Fillmore street.

Scotch Plaid Tailoring Co., 340 Kearny street.

W. H. Doud, 1124 Market street.

Collins, Hatter, 922 Market.

Lundstrom, Hatter, 1600 Fillmore, 605 Kearny, 64-Market, 2640 Mission.

#### STORES FAIR TO GROCERY CLERKS.

The grocery clerks publish following fair stores:

Heinecke Bros., 18th and Collingwood.

P. J. Mahoney, 21st and Bryant.

W. and H. Hohn, 90 Sanchez.

### MUSICIANS MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight street.

#### NOTICE.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, February 11, 1909, at 1 p. m., in the headquarters (Orpheus Hall), No. 68 Haight street.

To be acted on: 1—Reports of the board of directors and various officers. 2—Proposed funeral laws and report thereon of special committee. 3—Proposed constitutional amendment creating the office of "steward" on all regular engagements.

At the board meeting held February 2d, President Harry Menke presiding, Messrs. C. W. Knapp, of Local No. 153, San Jose, and W. G. Stellman, of Local No. 49, Cripple Creek, were admitted on transfer. The applications for membership on Messrs. S. B. Golden and W. Lehmann were laid over one week. Mr. J. H. Brenner was reinstated to membership in good standing.

Members are hereby notified that Saratoga Hall, this city, has been temporarily placed in the list of Class E halls. The Building Trades Council Auditorium, No. 200 Guerrero street, this city, has been temporarily placed in the list of Class D halls. Rice Institute Hall, of Oakland, has been classified and included in the Class D list of halls, requiring not less than four members for engagements played therein. Action on the requested re-classification of Fraternity Hall, West Berkeley, has been postponed. The board of directors will classify the Blue and Gold Banquet Room at St. Francis Hotel, on February 9th.

The committee having charge of the raffle of clarinets of the late Edward W. Kent intends holding the raffle on February 11th, in Orpheus Hall, at the conclusion of the meeting of the union. Quite a sum has been realized for the benefit of the late member's wife and child, and members that have purchased tickets are requested to be in attendance.

The funeral of the late Nathan Ballenberg, a charter member of the M. M. P. U., was held on Wednesday morning, January 27th, at 10 a. m., from the undertaking parlors, No. 2536 California street, this city, under the auspices of the organization of which he had been so prominent a member. The funeral band was in attendance, as well as a number of friends both from and outside of the musical fraternity. The services were simple and impressive, and marked the close of a long life spent for the past fifty years in the practice of instrumental music in the city of San Francisco.

Local No. 189 of Stockton has elected the following-named officers to serve during the current year: president, David Wolf (7th consecutive term); vice-president, Karl Brueck; secretary-treasurer, P. H. Stitt; directors, Messrs. Ferguson and Fisher. By all reports the Stockton local is an efficient organization, and making constant headway under the leadership of President Wolf.

It is considered advisable to direct attention to the final clause of section 49 of the price list of the present year, reading "The minimum leader money to be charged on any engagement, unless otherwise provided, shall be \$1.00." This price list provision has not previously been in effect, and members contracting to furnish small orchestras are liable to disregard it unintentionally.

Mr. Arnold Beaumont, conditional member of the A. F. of M., is reported playing at the Oakland Orpheum Theatre, week of February 1st.

The young author was in a quandary. "Would you," inquired he, "have your hero tear down the street or tear down the street?"

"That depends. Is your hero a sprinter or a paving contractor?"

"How do you figure that goats should be taxed \$8?"

"Very simple; the law declares all property abutting on Bernal Heights must be taxed \$2 a foot."

### THE RIGHT WAY TO PROTEST.

(Continued from Page 5)

tion go to the owners of the trust. We socialists want the people to be the owners, so that the people may get that benefit and be finally relieved from poverty and all the crime and vice that follows from poverty. Our general demand is that those industries which are socially necessary must be socially owned and operated. Otherwise the private monopolist of such industries can hold up society and extort what tribute he pleases.

Mr. Stelzle asks for evidence of the growth of the socialistic idea. We ask him to open his eyes and look about him. Government was once a private industry, and still is in Russia and some of the Latin American states. Justice was once the subject of private enterprise. Roads, mail carrying and education were all profit-making businesses at one time. Now all these things are done by society. They are to that extent socialized. And when all industry is run by the government and the government is run by the working class, "the socialistic idea" will have accomplished its triumph.

#### PROFANITY.

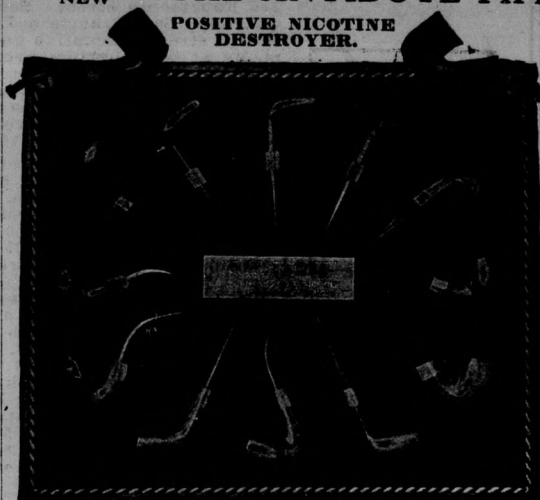
Any one who travels or who has occasion to stop at hotels or be much upon the streets, will hardly have failed to notice the prevalence of the swearing habit. He will be appalled by what he hears if he is free from the habit himself. Not only is the letter of the third commandment broken with a flagrant disregard for all proprieties and religious sentiments, but every possible lingual concoction that is blasphemous and obscene may be found blatantly in vogue. Much of the profanity seems so utterly inane and devoid of the last vestige of excuse that we have wondered how any mind not absolutely vacuous could become a prey to the habit. Why should a man, talking of the most trivial matters in a perfectly unemotional manner, interlard his conversation with every possible title of Deity, and characterize his companions or the subjects of his remarks by the vilest and vicious titles that the language provides? Such a habit persisted in cannot but be brutalizing in the extreme, depriving both speaker and hearer of the finer feelings and of a sense of those decencies that make life endurable. He is but a sorry victim of his own delusion who thinks a vocabulary of inconsequential profanity a possession to boast of, or a recommendation to any but fools.—*Railway Carmen's Journal.*

The latest in lids.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg. \*\*\*

### SOMETHING NEW THE ANTIDOTE PIPE

POSITIVE NICOTINE DESTROYER.



"ANTIDOTE," the Catalytic Pipe has Four Important Advantages which can be found in No Other Pipe.

1. The "ANTIDOTE" needs No Breaking In. Every smoker knows the terrors of the first few smokes in an ordinary Pipe. The First Smoke in an "ANTIDOTE" is as sweet as an ordinary Pipe sweetened by Long Usage.

2. The "ANTIDOTE" can not burn out. The Catalytic lining protects the briar.

3. The "ANTIDOTE" is always Dry even with constant smoking.

4. The "ANTIDOTE" scientifically destroys the Nicotine, making it evaporate. A porous lining filled with Coal Tar Particles (Platinum, etc.) is placed in the bowl of a briar pipe, this is called the Catalyser; the smoke passing over the Catalyser produces Formol. This Formol turns all the moisture and Nicotine into steam, causing it to pass off into the air and evaporate.

All "ANTIDOTE" Pipes are hand made, of the Best French Briar.

KASSER BROS. Pipe Repairing Our Specialty  
Distributors 19 MARKET  
S. E. Cor. Steuart, San Francisco

### Rosenblum & Abraham

#### Tailors for Men

A full line of foreign and domestic novelties. Union Label Used.

937 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

### S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing

THREE BIG STORES



## Men's Trousers

A Special Sale

1-3 TO 1-2 OFF

YOU men who are in search of well-made serviceable trousers for either working or dress wear, should take advantage of the saving opportunities involved in this important sale. Every pair bears the UNION LABEL, and is guaranteed as to fit and workmanship.

At \$1.45—twelve styles of neat striped Cassimere and Cheviot Trousers. Worth \$2.00.

At \$1.95—a variety of Worsted, Cassimere and Cheviot Trousers, in neat stripes and fancy mixtures. Worth \$3.00.

Corduroy Trousers—either wide or narrow ribbed; warranted not to rip or split. Prices

At \$2.45—a lot of unusually well made, serviceable trousers, in check and stripe effects. Worth \$4.00.

At \$4.35—Pure Worsted Trousers; the best makes, best materials, etc. Worth \$6.00 and \$7.00.

\$1.45, 2.45, 3.85